FINAL
DECISION DOCUMENT FOR THE AUTOCRAFT SHOP/FORMER DPDO AND FORMER MOTOR POOL AREA 2100 NORTH OF DPDO, PARCELS 100(7), 20(7), 47(7), 152(7), AND 241(7) FORT McCLELLAN, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALABAMA

ISSUED BY: THE U. S. ARMY

JUNE 2001

U.S. ARMY ANNOUNCES DECISION DOCUMENT

This Decision Document presents the determination that no further remedial action will be necessary to protect human health and the environment at the Autocraft Shop/Former Defense Property Disposal Office (DPDO) and Former Motor Pool Area 2100 North of DPDO, Parcels 100(7), 20(7), 47(7), 152(7), and 241(7) at Fort McClellan (FTMC) in Calhoun County, Alabama. The locations of the parcels at FTMC are shown on Figure 1. In addition, this Decision Document provides the site background information used as the basis for the no further action decision.

This Decision Document is issued by the U.S. Army Garrison at FTMC with involvement by the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Cleanup Team (BCT). The BCT consists of representatives from the U.S. Army, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region IV, and the Alabama Department of Environmental Management. The BCT is responsible for planning and implementing environmental investigations at FTMC.

Based on the results of the site investigation (SI) completed at the Autocraft Shop/Former DPDO and Former Motor Pool Area 2100 North of DPDO, the U.S. Army will implement no further action at Parcels 100(7), 20(7), 47(7), 152(7), and 241(7). This decision was made by the U.S. Army with concurrence by the BCT.

This Decision Document summarizes site information presented in detail in background documents that are part of the administrative record for the Autocraft Shop/Former DPDO and Former Motor Pool Area 2100 North of DPDO. A list of background documents for the parcels is presented on Page 2. A copy of the administrative record for the parcels is available at the public repositories listed on Page 3.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING SITE

FTMC is undergoing closure by the BRAC Commission under Public Laws 100-526 and 101-510. The 1990 Base Closure Act, Public Law 101-510, established the process by which U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) installations would be closed or realigned. The BRAC environmental restoration program requires investigation and cleanup of federal properties prior to transfer to the public domain. In addition, the Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act (CERFA) (Public Law 102-426) requires federal agencies to identify real property on military installations scheduled for closure that can be transferred to the public for redevelopment or reuse. Consequently, the U.S. Army is conducting environmental studies of the impact of suspected contaminants at parcels at FTMC. The BRAC environmental restoration program at FTMC follows the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) process.

SITE BACKGROUND

FTMC is located in the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains of northeastern Alabama near the cities of Anniston and Weaver in

PRIMARY BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS FOR PARCELS 100(7), 20(7), 47(7), 152(7), AND 241(7)

Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc. (ESE), 1998, ***Final Environmental Baseline Survey, Fort McClellan, Alabama***, prepared for U.S. Army Environmental Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, January.

IT Corporation (IT), 2001, ***Final Site Investigation Report, Autocraft Shop/Former DPDO and Former Motor Pool Area 2100 North of DPDO, Parcels 100(7), 20(7), 47(7), 152(7), and 241(7), Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama***, June.

IT Corporation (IT), 2000, ***Final Human Health and Ecological Screening Values and PAH Background Summary Report, Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama***, July.

IT Corporation (IT), 1998, ***Final Site-Specific Field Sampling Plan Attachment Site Investigation at the Autocraft Shop/Former DPDO Building 1800, Parcels 100(7), 20(7), and 47(7), Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama***, September.

QST Environmental, Inc. (QST), 1998, ***Final Site Investigation Work Plan, Fort McClellan, Alabama***, March.

Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC), 1998, ***Final Background Metals Survey Report, Fort McClellan, Alabama***, July.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), 1994, ***Guidance Manual for the Integrated Exposure Uptake Biokinetic Model for Lead in Children***, Office of Emergency and Remedial Response, Washington, DC, EPA/540/R-93/081, PB93-963510.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), 2000, ***Drinking Water Standards and Health Advisories***, Office of Water, Washington D.C., EPA 822-B-00-001, Summer.

Calhoun County. FTMC comprises two main areas of government-owned property: the Main Post and Pelham Range. Until May 1998, the FTMC installation also included the Choccolocco Corridor, a 4,488-acre tract of land that was leased from the State of Alabama. The Main Post, which occupies 18,929 acres, is bounded on the east by the Choccolocco Corridor, which previously connected the Main Post with the Talladega National Forest. Pelham Range, which occupies 22,245 acres, is located approximately 5 miles due west of the Main Post and adjoins the Anniston Army Depot on the southwest.

The Autocraft Shop, Building 1800, Parcels 100(7), 20(7), and 47(7), is located on BG D.H. Stem Avenue (formerly 23rd Street) on the Main Post of FTMC (Figure 1). The Autocraft Shop was built in 1976 and was used by FTMC personnel to repair and rebuild privately owned vehicles. The facility, which was closed in September 1999, has several bays, some with in-floor hydraulic lifts or mobile electric lifts for maintenance and repair of motor vehicles. The building also housed a muffler shop area, tire changing area, tool room, machine shop, body work area, and spray paint booth.

Two underground storage tanks (UST) are located at the Autocraft Shop/Former DPDO: a 2,000-gallon waste oil UST (Parcel 20[7]) and a 2,000-gallon heating oil UST (Parcel 47[7]). The waste oil UST was removed and

PUBLIC INFORMATION REPOSITORIES FOR FORT McCLELLAN

Anniston Calhoun County Public Library
Reference Section
Anniston, Alabama 36201
Point of Contact: Ms. Sunny Addison
Telephone: (256) 237-8501
Fax: (256) 238-0474
Hours of Operation: Monday – Friday 9:00 a.m. - 6:30 p.m.
Saturday 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
Sunday 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Houston Cole Library
9th Floor
Jacksonville State University
700 Pelham Road
Jacksonville, Alabama 36265
Point of Contact: Ms. Rita Smith (256) 782-5249
Hours of Operation: Monday – Thursday 7:30 a.m. – 11:00 p.m.
Friday 7:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.
Saturday 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Sunday 3:00 p.m. – 11:00 p.m.

replaced in April 1994 by Braun Intertec Corporation. Soil contamination was documented in the closure report and a limited amount of petroleum-contaminated soil was excavated and sent to the landfill. The 2,000-gallon heating oil UST (Parcel 47[7]) was removed from the southwest end of Building 1800 in October 1996 by Southern Environmental Management & Specialties and replaced with a 2,500-gallon, double-wall fiberglass tank. The closure report indicates that the tank was removed according to Alabama Department of Environmental Management guidelines; however, the report does not indicate that any confirmation samples were collected. In addition, no soil was removed from the tank pit for disposal.

According to records, the Former DPDO (Parcel 152[7]) was located just north of the area where the Autocraft Shop, Building 1800, is located (Figure 1). During a site inspection in 1996, empty lead-acid battery casings were observed embedded in a low concrete wall along the west bank of the creek, immediately west of the Autocraft Shop. Evidence of spills or other indications of past DPDO operations at the Building 1800 area were not discovered during the site inspection (Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc. [ESE], 1998).

According to aerial photographs taken in December 1982, Former Motor Pool Area 2100 (Parcel 241[7]) was located at the southeastern corner of Exchange Avenue (formerly 21st Street) and Justice Avenue (formerly 11th Avenue), immediately north of the Former DPDO (Parcel 152[7]) (Figure 1). However, aerial photographs taken in 1994 show that the Motor Pool Area 2100 had been demolished. Historical

operations at this site are believed to have been primarily vehicle storage (ESE, 1998). Additional information concerning dates or details of operations at this motor pool was not available (ESE, 1998).

SCOPE AND ROLE OF PARCEL

Information developed from the Environmental Baseline Survey (ESE, 1998) was used to group areas at FTMC into standardized parcel categories using DOD guidance. All parcels received a parcel designation for one of seven CERFA categories, or a non-CERCLA qualifier designation, as appropriate. The seven CERFA categories include CERFA uncontaminated Parcels (Categories 1 and 2), CERFA Contaminated Parcels (Categories 3 through 7), and CERFA Qualified Parcels. The Autocraft Shop/Former DPDO and Former Motor Pool Area 2100 North of DPDO, Parcels 100(7), 20(7), 47(7), 152(7), and 241(7) were categorized as CERFA Category 7 parcels. CERFA Category 7 parcels are areas that are not evaluated or that require additional evaluation (ESE, 1998).

With the issuance of this Decision Document, Parcels 100(7), 20(7), 47(7), 152(7), and 241(7) are re-categorized as CERFA Category 3 parcels. Category 3 parcels are areas where release, disposal, and/or migration of hazardous substances has occurred but at concentrations that do not require a removal or remedial response.

SITE INVESTIGATION

An SI was conducted at the Autocraft Shop/Former DPDO and Former Motor Pool Area 2100 North of DPDO to determine whether chemical constituents are present at the site at concentrations that present an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment.

Eighteen surface soil samples, three depositional soil samples, eight subsurface soil samples, twenty groundwater samples, and six surface water and sediment samples were collected at the site. Surface soil samples were collected from the upper 1 foot of soil; subsurface soil samples were collected at depths greater than 1 foot below ground surface. Groundwater samples were collected from sixteen temporary and permanent groundwater monitoring wells installed at the site during the SI and from four existing wells at the site. Surface water and sediment samples were collected from surface water and drainage features associated with the parcels.

Chemical analyses of the samples included metals, volatile organic compounds (VOC), semivolatile organic compounds (SVOC), pesticides, herbicides, polychlorinated biphenyls, and nitroexplosives. In addition, sediment samples were analyzed for total organic carbon and grain size.

To evaluate whether detected constituents present an unacceptable risk to human health and the environment, the analytical results were compared to human health site-specific screening levels (SSSL) and ecological screening values (ESV) for FTMC. The SSSLs and ESVs were developed as part of human health and ecological risk evaluations associated with site investigations being performed under the BRAC environmental restoration program at FTMC. Additionally, metal concentrations exceeding SSSLs and ESVs were compared to media-specific background screening values (Science Applications International Corporation [SAIC], 1998), and SVOC concentrations exceeding SSSLs and ESVs in surface soils were compared to polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) background screening values developed for FTMC.

The potential threat to human receptors is expected to be minimal. Although the site is projected for passive recreational use, the soils and groundwater data were screened against residential human health SSSLs to evaluate the site for possible unrestricted land reuse. Concentrations of detected metals in soils were below their respective SSSLs or background screening concentrations, or within the range of background values, with the exception of antimony (3.17 milligrams per kilogram [mg/kg]), copper (356 mg/kg), and lead (573 mg/kg) in one surface soil sample each. The concentrations of antimony and copper, however, were sufficiently low so that adverse effects are very unlikely. Also, the average concentration of lead was below the SSSL. The average, rather than the maximum

detected concentration, is the more appropriate value to compare with the SSSL (EPA, 1994). It is concluded that the metals in soil do not represent unacceptable human health risk effects.

The PAH compound benzo(a)pyrene was detected in surface and depositional soils at concentrations (0.086 to 0.59 mg/kg) slightly exceeding the SSSL (0.085 mg/kg) but below the PAH background value. Given the limited distribution and low concentrations of benzo(a)pyrene, this compound is not expected to pose a threat to human health.

Two VOCs (1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane and naphthalene) were detected in groundwater from one well (GSBP-152-MW12) at levels exceeding SSSLs. Currently, there is no established EPA drinking water standard (maximum contaminant level [MCL]) for either compound. The concentration of naphthalene (0.0069 milligrams per liter [mg/L]) is well below its EPA Lifetime Health Advisory (0.1 mg/L), and is not expected to induce adverse health effects. The concentration of 1,1,2,2-tetrachlorethane (0.00057 mg/L) does not exceed its noncancer SSSL, suggesting it is unlikely to induce adverse noncancer effects. The cancer risk associated with 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane estimated from the SSSL is near the low end of the EPA risk management range generally considered to be acceptable. It is concluded that exposure to the two VOCs in groundwater does not represent unacceptable risk of cancer or noncancer human health effects.

Two nitroaromatic compounds (2,6-dinitrotoluene and 2-amino-4,6-dinitrotoluene) were detected in groundwater from one well (GSBP-152-MW14) at concentrations exceeding their SSSLs. Currently, there is no established EPA MCL for either of these compounds. However, the concentration of 2,6-dinitrotoluene (0.00025 mg/L) in groundwater does not exceed the EPA Lifetime Health Advisory, suggesting that adverse noncancer effects are unlikely. The cancer risk associated with 2,6-dinitrotoluene estimated from the SSSL is near the low end of the EPA risk management range generally considered to be acceptable. Health Advisory values do not exist for 2-amino-4,6-dinitrotoluene (detected at a concentration of 0.00028 mg/L). The hazard index estimated from the SSSL, however, is less than the threshold limit of 1, suggesting that adverse noncancer health effects are unlikely. It is concluded that exposure to the two nitroaromatic compounds in groundwater does not represent unacceptable risk of cancer or noncancer human health effects.

Concentrations of six pesticides (aldrin, heptachlor, heptachlor epoxide, alpha-BHC, beta-BHC, and gamma-BHC) in groundwater from one or more of three wells (GSBP-152-MW03, GSBP-152-MW12, and GSBP-152-MW13) exceeded their SSSLs. The concentrations of heptachlor, heptachlor epoxide, and gamma-BHC, however, did not exceed their respective EPA MCLs for drinking water. MCLs and Lifetime Health Advisories do not exist for aldrin, alpha-BHC, and beta-BHC. Cancer risks estimated from the respective SSSLs for these pesticides, however, are all within the EPA risk management range that is generally considered to be acceptable. It is concluded that exposure to the six pesticides in groundwater does not represent unacceptable risk of cancer or noncancer human health effects.

Metals, SVOCs, and pesticides were detected in site media at concentrations exceeding ESVs. The site is located within the developed area of the Main Post and consists of buildings, concrete and asphalt pavement, and some limited wooded and grassy areas. The site (particularly Parcels 152[7] and 241[7]) may support limited ecological habitat in the proposed passive recreation land reuse scenario. However, given the low levels and the sporadic distribution of chemical constituents, the potential threat to ecological receptors is expected to be minimal.

SITE REMEDIAL ACTIONS

Remedial actions were not conducted at the Autocraft Shop/Former DPDO and Former Motor Pool Area 2100 North of DPDO.

DESCRIPTION OF NO FURTHER ACTION

Remedial alternatives were not developed for the Autocraft Shop/Former DPDO and Former Motor Pool Area 2100 North of DPDO.

No further action is selected for Parcels 100(7), 20(7), 47(7), 152(7), and 241(7) because remedial action is unnecessary to protect human health or the environment at this site. The metals and chemical compounds detected in site media at these parcels do not pose an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment in an unrestricted land reuse scenario. Therefore, these parcels are released for unrestricted land reuse. Furthermore, Parcels 100(7), 20(7), 47(7), 152(7), and 241(7) are re-categorized as CERFA Category 3 parcels. Category 3 parcels are areas where release, disposal, and/or migration of hazardous substances has occurred but at concentrations that do not require a removal or remedial response. The U.S. Army will not take any further action to investigate, remediate, or monitor the Autocraft Shop/Former DPDO and Former Motor Pool Area 2100 North of DPDO, Parcels 100(3), 20(3), 47(3), 152(3), and 241(3) (formerly Parcels 100[7], 20[7], 47[7], 152[7], and 241[7]).

The following costs are associated with implementing the no-action alternative:

Capital Cost:	$0
Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs:	$0
Present Worth Cost:	$0
Months to Implement:	None
Remedial Duration:	None.

DECLARATION

Further remedial action is unnecessary at the Autocraft Shop/Former DPDO and Former Motor Pool Area 2100 North of DPDO. The no further action remedy protects human health and the environment, complies with relevant federal and state regulations, and is a cost-effective application of public funds. This remedy will not leave in place hazardous substances at concentrations that require limiting the future use of these parcels, or that require land-use control restrictions.

Parcels 100(7), 20(7), 47(7), 152(7), and 241(7) are re-categorized as CERFA Category 3 parcels. Category 3 parcels are areas where release, disposal, and/or migration of hazardous substances has occurred but at concentrations that do not require a removal or remedial response. Therefore, these parcels are released for unrestricted land reuse. There will not be any further remedial costs associated with implementing no further action at Parcels 100(3), 20(3), 47(3), 152(3), and 241(3) (formerly Parcels 100[7], 20[7], 47[7], 152[7], and 241[7]).

QUESTIONS/COMMENTS

Any questions or comments concerning this Decision Document or other documents in the administrative record can be directed to:

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ACRONYMS

BCT	BRAC Cleanup Team
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CERFA	Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act
DOD	U.S. Department of Defense
DPDO	Defense Property Disposal Office
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ESE	Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc.
ESV	ecological screening value
FTMC	Fort McClellan
MCL	maximum contaminant level
mg/kg	milligrams per kilogram
mg/L	milligrams per liter
PAH	polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon
SAIC	Science Applications International Corporation
SI	site investigation
SSSL	site-specific screening level
SVOC	semivolatile organic compound
UST	underground storage tank
VOC	volatile organic compound

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